1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

river *Ochotſka* has three mouths; the New mouth, the Old mouth, and the *Bulginſkaya* out-let.

The New mouth is dry, except at the time of a great inundation; and even then veſſels cannot enter it. The preſent *Ochotſkoy* fort is built between the New and Old mouths, almoſt upon the beach; and the former, which is now called the old fort, was ſix verſts from the ſea. This place is called *Ochotſkoy* poſt, and commonly *Lama*; and has under its juriſdiction all *Kamtſchatka*, and the coaſt of the *Penſchinſka* ſea to the frontiers of *China*. For which reaſon the tax-gatherers are all ſent out from hence; and the tax, when gathered, is immediately brought from all other places hither, where it is firſt appraiſed, and then ſent into *Jakutzk*. Formerly the *Ochotskoy* fort was poorly inhabited, and under the juriſdiction of *Jakutski*, but it is much increaſed ſince the *Ruſſians* have made this the port for their paſſage by ſea to *Kamtſchatka*.

This place is better built than any of the other forts, the houſes being good and regular, particularly thoſe belonging to the government, in which the officers of the *Kamtſchatka* expeditions reſided. In my time there was neither a church nor a fortification, but they were building both. Though the country be as barren as *Kamtſchatka*, yet its inhabitants are better furniſhed with every thing, becauſe goods and proviſions brought from *Jakutski* are ſold here cheaper by one half. Though plenty of corn is brought here, yet no freſh meat is to be got, except wild fowl and veniſon, and that ſeldom. Fiſh in this place is almoſt as plenty as in *Kamtſchatka*, except the *Chaveecha*, which they bring hither from thence. The greateſt want in this place is that of good paſturage near them; therefore the inhabitants cannot breed cattle. They have tried many times to keep them upon the river *Avi*, but with great loſs, moſt of them dying for want of ſuſtenance. Time will ſhew whether the *Jakutski* people, that are ſettled along the rivulets which fall into the *Ochotska*,

5: Jochelson A-5 (1910-11) 1928 Kamchadal

was not necessarily mutual. Man might follow the mammoth in order to hunt him, but the mammoth had no need of man. Thus the remains of mammoth do not indicate that man lived in the same place, if there is no direct proof of it. However, the presence of the mammoth may postulate to climatic conditions fit for man to live in, and it remains for the future to find remains of the palæolithic man; but for the time being one may be right to hold to the theory of the peopling of Kamchatka in Recent Times, especially since no palæolithic artifacts were discovered in my excavations, and I feel authorized to say that the late peopling of Kamchatka may corroborate the theory of the reemigration of the Siberian Americanoids from America after the last glaciation subsided. To be fair, however, I must add that I had no time to make excavations in the Kamchatka River valley and that no regular excavations were made in the territory of the other Americanoids—the Koryak, Chukchee and Yukaghir.

GEOGRAPHY AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

The country of the Kamchadal—or the part of the Kamchatka Peninsula to the south, from the Amanino village to the west, and Osernaya River to the east—was a part of the Primorskaya Province. In 1909 a new province of Kamchatka was created, which included 6 districts: Okhotsk, Gishiginsk, Anadyrsk, Chukotsky, Commandor Islands and Petropavlovsky. The last district is the territory of the Kamchadal. The city of Petropavlovsk was made the capital of the province and the seat of a newly appointed Governor.

The former Territory of the Kamchadal is inhabited by 8,037 people, of which 3,370 are Russians, 3,555 Kamchadal, 802 immigrated reindeer Koryak and Tungus and 300 Chinese, Koreans and Japanese. There were also 10 Europeans and Americans.[1]

The Kamchadal have become Russianized and only the inhabitants of seven villages (between Amanino and Sopochnöye) of the western coast have preserved their native language—the western dialect of the Kamchadal language—and the inhabitants of the village Sedanka on the Tighil River speak the northern dialect. There were formerly four Kamchadal dialects, and at present even the Kamchadal, who speak two dialects, use more of a Russian-Kamchadal slang than the pure Kamchadal. The younger generation is learning Russian in the schools, and soon the Kamchadal language will be forgotten entirely, as was the case with the dialect of the Kamchatka River and with the southern dialect, which was spoken between the Great River (Bolshaya Reka) and Lopatka Cape. While the northern dialect of the Kamchadal on the Tighil River contains many Koryak words, the southern dialect had an intermixture of Kurilian words. Krasheninnikoff called the southern Kamchadal people Kurilians.

The Kamachdal had been and still remain a genuine fishing tribe. They did not adopt from their Koryak neighbors the reindeer, although they were

[1] According to official data of 1911. During the summer fishing season, Kamchatka's shores have many thousands of temporary dwellers. Russians who operate canneries and saltcries bring thousands of laborers. The number of Japanese fishers at the time of my stay in Kamchatka was estimated at more than 10,000. About 250 Japanese schooners were lying near the shores and about ten Japanese steamers were coming from and leaving for Japan. According to the convention concluded after the Russian-Japanese War the Japanese were authorized to fish everywhere in Kamchatka waters except bays and river-mouths, but by bribing the guards they used to fish also in the inner waters.

hunting the wild Kamchatka variety of reindeer.

7: Lesseps T-3 (1787-88) 1790 Kamchadal

436 R. 177.43 of ten roubles; the rouble, and half rouble. There are very few ſilver coins below this value; a proof that no article of merchandize is expected to produce leſs than half a rouble. Copper and paper money have not yet reached this peninſula. A variety of old ſilver coins of the times of Peter I. Catherine I. and Elizabeth, abound here. A conſiderable branch of commerce may be made of them; the ſilver is purer and more valuable than that of common coins.

465 R. 177.46 The pay of the ſoldiers or Coſſacs is fifteen roubles a year. The officers ſent by government to ſo diſtant a country, receive double ſalaries.

631 R. 177.63 The peninſula of Kamtſchatka, when major Behm preſided at Bolcheretſk, was under the juriſdiction of the government general of Irkoutſk. Upon the departure of this governor, whom the Engliſh ſaw upon

7:Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

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upon their firſt arrival in 1779, captain Schmaleff was deputed in his room, and enjoyed for a year the power and ſatisfaction of doing good to the inhabitants, who entertain for him an equal reſpect and gratitude. M. Renikin ſupplied his place in 1780, and was recalled in 1784 for reaſons which I am obliged to ſuppreſs. At this period the Kamtſchatka department was reunited to that of Okotſk. The chiefs and officers of the different oſtrogs have ſince been ſubject to the orders of the governor at Okotſk, and to the deciſions of its courts of juſtice; theſe are themſelves ſubordinate and accountable to the governor general reſiding at Irkoutſk. The preſent commanding officer, or governor, at Bolcheretſk, which was formerly the capital of Kamtſchatka, is now merely a ſergeant; the name of the perſon I left there was *Raſtargouieff*, and he had been nominated to the office by M. Kaſloff.

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7: Lesseps T-3 (1787-88) 1790 Kamchadal

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The governors in theſe various oſtrogs are not accountable to one another for their adminiſtration, not even inferior officers to their ſuperiors; the authority of each is limited to the inhabitants of his own diſtrict; which has doubtleſs induced the empreſs to appoint an inſpector general, *capitan iſpravnick*, whoſe buſineſs is to viſit every year all the Kamtſchadale villages, receive their complaints, examine their differences, judge them, and puniſh ſuch as are guilty; in ſhort to maintain order and peace among them. It is alſo a duty of his function to encourage commerce, particularly their fiſhing and hunting, to inſpect the regular payment of their tribute, the ſtock of proviſions of each individual for his own ſupport, and that of his family, the repairs of the bridges and roads, which unfortunately are very few, and kept in very bad order. In a word, the inſpector general ſhould conſider it as incumbent upon him to introduce among

7:Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

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among theſe people the manners and cuſtoms of Ruſſia. This important office was confided, in 1784, to baron de Steinheil, who fixed his reſidence at Nijenei. Affairs calling him elſewhere, he was ſucceeded by M. Schmaleff, who, in accompanying us, was making the tour of his office.

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The government is not purely military; there are ſome tribunals eſtabliſhed for hearing and deciding cauſes and other matters juridically. Such are the tribunals of Tiguil, Ingiga, and Nijenei-Kamtſchatka; they are ſubject to the juriſdiction of the court of Okotſk, in the ſame manner as in Ruſſia the magiſtrates of the ſubordinate towns hold from thoſe of the capital, in whom the final deciſion reſts. There is beſide at Bolcheretſk a kind of conſular juriſdiction, or vocal tribunal, called in Ruſſia *Slovefnoi-ſoud*. The judges are merchants; they take cognizance of all diſputes relating to commerce,

7 Lesseps T-3 (1787-88)1790 Kamchadal

133 ſels may ſafely anchor, and be ſheltered from the ſouth, the weſt, and the north winds: The ſouth of its entrance does not afford ſo good a harbour, as it is ſaid to have various ſand banks; I was obliged to truſt to report, the ice and the ſnow preventing me from obtaining any better information.

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631 We travelled this day ſeventy werſts, and came in the evening to Karagui, which is upon an eminence, and affords a view of the ſea. It has only three yourts and twelve balagans, at the foot of which the river Karaga paſſes. This river pours itſelf into the ſea at the diſtance of a few gun ſhots from the oſtrog, which is the laſt in the diſtrict of Kamtſchatka; a hamlet a hundred werſts farther, and containing but few Kamtſchadales, not being included within its limits.

As we were obliged to wait here for a

29:Cochrane T-2 (1821-22) 1824 Kamchadal

157 dences for the balagans or places which they use
221 for drying their fish. Thus the summer is employed
177 in preparing food against the winter, which latter is taken up in the chase. Beyond this the Kamtchatdale is still the same lazy, drunken, servile animal as formerly. Their ancient language is not forgotten, but is so far out of use that there are few who do not speak Russian. Most of the aborigines are baptized, and may be said to live as the Russians do. The number of real Kamtchatdales who retain their ancient usages is small. They reside on the northern coasts beyond Tygil and Nishney Kamtchatsk. Hospitality is the most striking feature in their character; but they are also distinguished by their strict adherence to truth, and their honesty is proverbial. Without being forward to complain of ill-treatment, they will fearlessly recount it when
622 questioned. They are in part governed by their
631 own Toions or Chiefs, but an annual visit is made
R to each village by the Ispravnick or Chief Judge,
177 as well for the purpose of collecting sables as of
.63 administering justice.

177 Their dress is the same as formerly, that for the winter season being made of the skins of beasts;
291 but in summer they wear nankeens, and at present
435 there is hardly a Kamtchatdale who does not wear a shirt. The women have also adopted the Russian head-dress, the articles for which are procured
181 from the pedlers at a most exorbitant rate. It is sur-
435 prising that this people who have now been feeling

29:Cochrane T-2 (1821-22) 1824 Kamchadal

000 with a file of English newspapers, magazines, &c. which employed me till the 1st of July, when we were ready to sail.

361 St. Peter and St. Paul's, the chief city of the peninsula of Kamtchatka, contains forty-two dwellings, besides fifteen edifices belonging to the government, an old church, and the foundation of a new one. Among the public buildings are to be reckoned magazines for bread, for powder, for sailors, for convicts, for wine, and for arms; a guard-house, smithy, hospital, chancery, school, and a building for the chief and his assistant. All, however, with the exception of the hospital, sailor's barracks, and school, are at best, like the rest of the city, emblems of misery and wretchedness. I have never seen even on the banks of the Frozen Sea so contemptible a place, hardly meriting the name of a village, much less that of a city; yet such is the place which has been so eulogized from one end of the world to the other. The erection of hospitals, of schools, of churches, and the diffusion of happiness, have been extravagantly vaunted of in magazines and reviews, in defiance of the most lamentable facts of a very opposite description.

563 I cannot imagine what a governor has to do in
609 such a place; a civil commissary would surely
631 have been enough. The only people, in my opi-
R nion, who can be called happy, are the Koriaks,
177 because they are independent. The Russians com-
.63 plain of being sent to such a vile place, utterly

563 destitute of society; the Creoles of their being
609 kept in a state of poverty; while the Kamtchat-
631 dales bitterly lament the association with either the
R one or the other. It has been observed that St.
177 Peter and St. Paul's can never be a good town,
.63 owing to its want of wood. It may be asked, why then was the seat of government removed from a more eligible place, Nishney Kamtchatsk, or why was it not removed to the centre of agriculture and population, so far as either can be said to exist? It has been already changed three times, and is, I be-
631 lieve, destined to another removal. Kamtchatka
R neither can nor will thrive so long as its chiefs are
177 sent for five years only: such a short period
..63 scarcely allows them the time of doing good, however well disposed they may be. The general mode of occupying the allotted term may be thus described. The first year is employed in looking about and forming places for the improvement of the country, the amelioration of the condition of the aborigines, &c.: the second year is passed in making reports, stating opinions, &c.: the third year brings the reply of the government, directing or authorizing the mode of administration: the fourth is employed in preparing or at most in acting upon such orders: while the fifth and last year is generally employed in preparing to return to Europe, and levying a parting contribution:—and thus the whole five years are, more or less, taken up in trading and accumulating as much

29:Cochrane T-2 (1821-22) 1824 Kamchadal

631 money as possible. The very shortest term of a
R chief's command at Kamtchatka should be ten
177 years: let him then only be liberally paid, and I
.63 will venture to say, that many suitable characters will be found, who will prefer to administer justice with clemency and honor, to the degrading of their characters by a mean and derogatory traffic. If an increase of rank, double pay and provisions, an extra pension, and the most unlimited powers are not sufficient to ensure a just discharge of the duties, what besides conscience ever can induce it?

136 Of the Kurile Islands, though they are not now
161 in the government of Kamtchatka, having been
651 ceded by the Emperor in property to the American
R Company, I shall make but a very few remarks,
177 and with them close my observations on Kamt-
.65 chatka.

This chain of islands is divided between the Russian and Japanese empires; of those belonging to the former empire, but few are inhabited. The first Kurile, situate at sixty-five miles from Cape Lopatka, has three yourtes, with four males and eight females, nominally paying as tribute six sea-otters and twelve roubles in money; but, as no sea-otters are found, and the islands abound in foxes, seven of these are received in lieu of them. There is in the island a tolerable road-stead for small craft on the NW side. Immense quan-
237 tities of waterfowl, as ducks, geese, and swans,
291 frequent the place; and from the skins and feathers